

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1884.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.(TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE).
ROYAL OCTAVO. PP. 1,080. 50.00.
SMALL EDITION, PP. 684. 33.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

has been thoroughly revised and brought up

to date, and is again much increased in size.

CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL

ACCOUNTS OF, and DIRECTORIES FOR:

HONGKONG—JAPAN—

Do. Ladies' Director Nagasaki.

Do. Military Forces. Kobo (Flag).

Do. Chinese Ports. Osaka.

MACAO—TOKIO—

CHINA—YOKOHAMA.

PAKHO—NANKIN.

SHANGHAI—WHALETON.

CANTON—SWATOW.

AMoy.

TAIKOO.

TAIWANFOO.

TAMSUL.

KESUNG.

WHEASHOW.

Ningpo.

Shanghai.

CHINKIANG.

Wuhu.

KICKIANG.

Hankow.

Iongah.

Kwangtung.

Chiafoo.

Takao.

Thetshin.

Peking.

Nanwhang.

CORSA—Soul.

Juchouan.

Fusan.

Yenchen.

PELAGOYSTOCK.

NAVAL SQUADRONS—

United States.

Geman.

SHIPPING—Officers of the Coasting Steamers of

T. & G. N. G. China & Manila Co.

Macau & Amoy Co.

H. C. & M. S. H. Co.

Indo-China S. N. Co. Oriental

Dawles S. & Co. Miscellaneous Coast

China Merchants."

The MAPS and PLANS have again been

increased in number. They now consist of

FLAGS OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.

NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

MAP OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.

MAP OF YOKOHAMA.

MAP OF MANILA.

MAP OF SAIGON.

MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains

the names of

ELEVEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED, AND

SEVENTY THREE FOREIGNERS

arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest

order; the initials as well as the surnames

being alphabetical.

Among the other contents of the book are—

An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Mention of San-

rise and Sunset, Holidays, Festivals, &c., &c.

A full Chronology of remarkable events since

the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.

A description of the Festivals, Fests, &c.,

observed by Chinese, Malaysians, Parsons,

Jews, &c., with the days on which they fall.

Copious Tables of Money, Weights, Mea-

sures, &c.

The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1884.

Arrivals and Departures of Mail at and from

London and Hongkong.

Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by

the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong,

Shanghai and elsewhere.

Hongkong Chair, Jinchukha, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of

FOUR HUNDRED PAGES

of closely printed matter, to which references

are constantly required by residents and those

having commercial or political relations with

China, Japan, or any of the Countries embraced

within the scope of the CHRONICLE and

DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too many

to enumerate in an Advertisement, but include

Transactions with CHINA—

Great Britain, Nanjing, 1842—

Tientsin, 1855—

and all others not abridged

France, Tientsin, 1851

Convention, 1860

United States, Tientsin, 1853

Act of Congress, 1859

Germany, Tientsin, 1861

Treaty, 1860

Bussia, various

Japan

Spain

Brazil

Peru

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—

Great Britain, 1854

United States

Norway

Cores

TREATIES WITH COREA

TREATIES WITH SIAM

TREATIES WITH ANAM

TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA

CUSTOMS TABLETS

Chinese

Japanese

Siamese

Letters in Council for Government of H. B. M.

Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877,

1878, 1881

Rules of H. B. M. Empress and other Courts

in China and Japan

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong

Admiralty Rules

Foreign Jurisdiction Act

Act of United States Congress Relating to

Treaties

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United

States in China

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai

Chinese Passenger Act

TRADE REGULATIONS

China

Japan

Siamese

Customs Service, China

Customs and Harbor Regulations for the dif-

ferent ports of China, Philippines, Siamese, &c.

Postage Regulations

HONGKONG

Charter of the Colony

Rules of Legislative Council

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Treaties between United States and

Corea, France and America, and several other

countries have not appeared in previous issues

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where

it is published, or to the following Agents—

MACAO—Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.

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NEW YORK—Messrs. S. M. Pettigill & Co.

37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 26th January, 1884.

NOTICE

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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CHEMISTS,
Appointed to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS.PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYS.And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.HIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
firm, A. S. Watson & Co., or
VONGKONG DISPENSARY. 123

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
terminated.Communications on Editorial matters should be
addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

BIRTH.

On the 23rd instant, the wife of J. E. V. Vanier,
of a daughter.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1884.

Chinese to defend their rights there at all cost. But Nepal, also, is in name a tributary of Peking, and if the Kathmandu Darbar should attempt to obtain the indemnity which English opinion in India, none too favourable towards China, and particularly with regard to Tibet, considers exorbitant, there will be the spectacle of two vessels of the Emperor KWANG-SI engaged in a mortal struggle. The Chinese will, of course, support the Tibetan, but they will have to be more rapid in their movements than they usually are, if they wish to anticipate the well-prepared Goochkahs." It is a far cry from Peking to Lhasa, and the difficulties of transport are enormous, but the Chinese Government would be sure to expose the cause of the DALAI LAMA. If they do it, however, and even prove successful in forcing the Goochkahs to retire, they will infallibly lose another tributary. It will be well for the Chinese Ministers to face the position. They cannot, as our London contemporaries truly say, enforce China's claim on all

EXTRACTS.

THE PARADOX OF TIME.
Times go, you say?—ah no!
Alas, Time stays, we do;
Or else, were this not so?
What need to chain the hours?
For Youth were always ours.
Time goes, you say?—ah no!
Ours is the eyes' doubt;
Of men whose flying feet
Lead through some landscape low;
We pass, and think we see;
The earth's fixed surface flew—
Alas, Time stays—we go!
Once, when my voice was strong,
I filled the woods with song;
To praise your "bow" and "snow;"
My bird, that sang, is dead;
Where are your roses fled?
Alas, Time stays?—ah no!
See, in what traversed ways,
What backward fatal ways
The hopes we used to know;
Where are our old desires?
Ah! where those vanished fires?
Time goes, you say?—ah no!
How far, how Sweet!
The pulse behind our foot
Lies in the even glow!
Now, on the forward way,
Let us fold hands, and pray;
Alas! Time stays—on go!

AUSTIN DOBSON.

THE TOY FAIR IN PARIS.
The toy fair is in full swing, writes the *Daily News* correspondent from Paris. Its area has greatly spread, and now includes the outer Boulevards, from Cléliey to Châlonne. During the day time it is to be seen at an array of square wooden booths along the inner Boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Place de la République, and of shanties, shows and merry-go-rounds between the two first-named points. The caters of fruits and sweetmeats form a numerous brotherhood, as theirs is a trade which brings a profit, sure though small, A stall artistically filled with piles of oranges, glowing as if in the flush of their Christian ripeness with a warm red colour, is a pleasant sight, and no doubt towards the end of the evening the vendor sees with satisfaction that his piles have decreased considerably, while his money-box has become proportionately full. There is certainly a large demand for these oranges; but the total absence of orange-peel from the streets and pavements is noticeable to one who has seen Blackheath and Greenwich at the close of a Bank Holiday. In fact, though every class of citizen is represented this week on the Paris Boulevard, I have seen no one eating an orange in the open air. Stalls for the sale of sweetstuff are also very common. In these sugarcarts for the very young, and nougat for those of more discriminating taste and hardened digestion, find most sale. "Marmalade," too, a favourite delicacy which in the shops fetch three francs a pound, are sold in a damaged condition for a little more than a franc. But among the petty merchants who try their luck annually on the Boulevards, next to a good pair of lungs is an essential for decided success. The most original toy this year is a small traction engine, resembling those used for hoisting masonry. Though it has a funnel it evidently does not go by steam; and an examination shows that no clockwork is used, and yet to the great interest of the assembled crowd this engine will travel slowly over five or six times the length of the booth; though, as the exhibitor remarks, it suffers a great loss of force every time it is turned round. The secret of its motion consists in the fly-wheel, which is of brass outside and filled with lead, and whose weight can keep it going when once started for a very long time. The axle round which this fly-wheel turns is compelled by two grooves on either side to rest on the two back wheels of the engine; when the fly-wheel, and therefore the axle, turns round the latter by its friction causes the engine wheels which it touches to revolve slowly, and thus the steady advance of the machine is produced. The principle is very simple, but the idea in this form is ingenious and novel in application, and the dozen stalls at which "la roulotte" or "the road engine," is sold must do a roaring trade. Scientific and mechanical toys are in high favour. One man, calling himself "the anarchist," was selling pistols for fifteen sous each, which, when fired with the proper caps, made a detonation very much like that of a revolver, and as I can affirm, hardly less loud. His stall was ornamented with paintings of exciting scenes in the lives of burglar and anarchist, in all of which this pistol took the principal part. To prove the thing genuine he and a couple of assistants fired at intervals, and numerous purchases increased the sound by trying their own weapons in the immediate neighbourhood. The effect on nervous persons must have certainly been very unpleasant. The shop seems to have disappeared since last night, as I looked carefully to-day without finding it. As the Boulevards advance towards the Bastille cheap fiery and coarse domestic utensils take the place of more elegant trifles. In one or two places a lottery is held in which the winner receives a duck, or rabbit. A man with clever features and pushing gets rid of the tickets among the gathering crowd, cash ticket, he declares, being the last, and therefore lucky. Meantime, as an incentive, he presents one of the unhappy inmates of a crowded coop, and brandishes it in the air; the sale of tickets advances rapidly; finally he comes to the ticket which he says is really the last, and the very last of all. This is snapped up, and the wheel goes round. I have no doubt that in many cases the winner is an accomplice of the firm, who when the day's work is over replaces him here or there in the common coop. On the upper Boulevards, which run parallel with the great Boulevards, the gambling passion finds still fuller play. A large wheel, painted in compartments with a heart, diamond, star and crescent, and a club, spade, and diamond in black, revolves past an indicator or pit. Money placed on black or red is doubled if the guess is successful, while that placed on a particular figure is sometimes increased as much as five times. There are six small spaces on the board, to which if the pin point the proprietor of the board wins all the stakes. There are a large number of these establishments on the Boulevards Extérieures, and all are crowded as, soon as they open. They are frequented mostly by women in dresses, and the stakes seldom exceed half-a-franc, being mostly confined to the sum of one penny. Fat, "chubby dolls representing babyhood are in high favour; and are extremely brisk for two reasons. They are really pretty, and are French. Those who have large stocks of the dolls, which are supposed to be of Nuremberg extraction, put up over their booths, "No German wares sold here." One hears those who sell them cry out: "Bonne petite Française," and that buyers of them will pronounce her true. As a matter of fact she was never a "true" in which toy factory obtained three orders for the Boulevard. That Sir Harry is in receipt of many letters from French victims of the crusade against the Nuremberg wares. It is

true that highly-financed, ingenious, and costly playthings are seldom, if ever, imported from Germany but it is no less true that an enormous mass which are clumsy, cheap, and scarcely more than suggestions of the things they are meant to represent, are fabricated in Paris workshops. Some years ago all the dolls' heads in hollow porcelain, with or without real hair, were sent from beyond the Rhine. Bodices and cloths were furnished to them here. Many French manufacturers of cheap earthenware have gone into this branch of trade, and really succeed in turning out charmingly pretty heads, which are a great improvement on the old-fashioned staring ones which do not look like the real thing. The playthings of today are an adaptation of an improvement on the old-fashioned English game of "brag." Each consists of five cards, instead of three, as in its English prototype, so as to vary the combinations, and consequent difficulty of forming an estimate of what the other players hold, is infinitely greater. Each player has the opportunity of changing any or all his cards once; this process, of course, must be carefully watched, so as to gain some indication of what your adversaries are trying for. It is, at best, a very slight and uncertain one that can be thus gained, as an experienced player will discard differently at different times from precisely the same hand, and resort to all sorts of devices to throw his adversaries off the scent. The hands rank in a strictly defined order of value, which is easily mastered; and it is practically impossible that two of the same value should ever be out at the same time. The play simply consists in each player in turn increasing his stake so as to make it equal to the total stake of the last preceding player, and, if he sees fit, he may, whenever it suits his turn to play, "raise" it by as much as he likes; any one who does not choose to "see the raise"—i.e., to cover it with a like amount—can at any time "run," i.e., throw down his cards and abandon all claim to the pool; but those who do not claim it are not obliged to show, and thereby expose their mode of play. Frequently all but one go out, and all the money is taken, without his even showing his hand, by the player who has "gone better" than any one else. Encore, as we have seen, is played in a grave, sententious manner, as few words are used as possible. "Poker talk," on the contrary, has passed into a proverb; you may say, as much as you like, "With intent to deceive," the great object being to throw your adversary off his guard.

TRADITIONAL HISTORY OF HAGAR'S WELL AT MECCA.

When Hagar and the infant Ishmael were abandoned by Abraham in desolate regions which every family man must approve, they wandered into the valley of Mecca, or rather, Mecca was afterwards founded, and Hagar, oppressed by the heat, began to search for water to relieve the thirst from which she and the child were suffering. She ran backwards and forwards between the hills of Safa and Marwa, seeking in vain; but, returning to the spot where she had left the infant, found that Ishmael had himself discovered the spring they both needed by a simple expedient, familiar to babies of all nations and periods. Kicking out against the ground, his infantile efforts had laid bare one of those springs which in Arabic are frequently concealed by a light layer of sand. This spring saved the life of the Arabs is the well Zamzam, so called (by obvious onomatopœia) from the murmuring sound of its waters. Such at least is the Arab tradition of the origin of the well that now forms one of the most sacred objects within the precincts of the Kaaba, or Holy Temple of Mecca. The Kaaba itself—a cubical building covered outside with hangings of rich black damask, and famous for the sacred stone in one of its corners, which is said not only is it the highest but, and it follows suit, with it as such; for instance, if the knave of hearts, being right bower, is led, and you have the knave of diamonds—was, according to the same authority, built by Abraham after the pattern of a temple which Adam had seen in Paradise, and of which he had transmitted the design to his descendants. Without professedly absolute faith in this interesting history, it is certain that the Kaaba and the well Zamzam are among the most ancient of the antiquities of Arabia. They were both connected with the oldest rites of the pagan Arabs, and existed in very much their present form, and were applied to very much their present uses before the time of Mahomet. It was the prophet's grandfather who repented the well, of the position of which he had been warned in a dream, whilst he was trying to devise some convenient means of fulfilling his special duty and privilege of supplying water to the tribes who flock annually to worship at the Kaaba. Digging in the appointed spot, he found two golden gazelles, and some swords and suits of armour which had been buried there three centuries before, and further excavation revealed the remains of an ancient piece of masonry enclosing a copious and never-failing spring, which was at once accepted as the traditional well of Hagar. It is probable at least that the masonry dated from the old days of the mercantile property of Mecca, perhaps even from pre-Christian times. Ever since this discovery of the well, Zamzam has held a prominent place among the bold things of the Arabian people. The millions of pilgrims who have followed the steps of Hagar and run naked from Safa to Marwa, and have performed the circuit of the Kaaba seven times, as their pagan ancestors did before Mahomet made the Mecca pilgrimage a part of his religion, do not leave the "Haram esh-Sherif" without washing in, or at least tasting, the water of the well Zamzam, and most of them carry away a flask of the holy water. No more valuable present can be offered by a returned Hagar to his friends than a bottle of this miraculous, though admittedly brackish fluid. Its properties are quite unique in the eyes of the faithful. It can cure diseases; applied on grave clothes it produces the most salutary results in the future state of the deceased; if a single sip is the best cordial that a host can offer to his most distinguished guest. One famous tradition, whose memory was proverbial, ascribed his tentative powers entirely to the copious draughts he had taken of the water of Zamzam, which Sale gravely remarks appears to be really as efficacious in its own province as the spring of Helicon has proved to the inspiration of poets. Professor Heaton's analysis of this miraculous water will cause a severe shock to all true believers who read the "Lazette," though from what one knows of the East there is nothing surprising in the discovery that the well of Zamzam is as foul as a good many other saintly springs. The water in the fountains of mosque never strike the eye or nose with any pleasing impression, and Zamzam is in the midst of a thickly-built city, where drainage is of a peculiarly primitive description, and the well is almost necessarily affected by the draining from the countless caravans of boats which are annually sacrificed by the pilgrims in the neighbouring valley of Mina. It is, however, some satisfaction to remember that muddiness in a source of inspiration has never been held a bar to mimetic effects, and that the impious Wolton, if we may believe the "Battle of the Books," found shine even beneath the limp waters of Helicon. Zamzam will doubtless work wonders in spite of the completion of the purificatory process."

Mr. Singer of sewing-machine fame, left his families and \$5,000,000 behind him. Most of his fortune has now been divided among his children. His widow, it is stated, married a Baron in Paris, and the Baron's ship became the *Duc de Campagne*.

two is company, while three is none. Poker is essentially a gambling game. In fact it is impossible to play it for love, as the only check against utter recklessness—namely, the fear of losing your money—would be wanting. Nevertheless, it is not too much to say that the chief excitement of it consists, not so much in winning the stakes, as in the pleasure of outwitting your adversary. It is an adaptation of an improvement on the old-fashioned English game of "brag." Each consists of five cards, instead of three, as in its English prototype, so as to vary the combinations, and consequent difficulty of forming an estimate of what the other players hold, is infinitely greater. Each player has the opportunity of changing any or all his cards once; this process, of course, must be carefully watched, so as to gain some indication of what your adversaries are trying for. It is, at best, a very slight and uncertain one that can be thus gained, as an experienced player will

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CUT-THROAT EUCHE AND POKER.
Promising is nothing doing the national characteristics of a country show themselves more thoroughly than in its sports and games. Saturday Review says:—Encore is probably German in its origin, as it is proved by the name given to the highest card in the game—the knave of trumps—which is called the right bower, evidently a corruption of the right bow, or knave. It is, however, evident that it is, to cover it with a like amount—can at any time "run," i.e., throw down his cards and abandon all claim to the pool; but those who do not claim it are not obliged to show, and thereby expose their mode of play. Frequently all but one go out, and all the money is taken, without his even showing his hand, by the player who has "gone better" than any one else.

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HONGKONG & BIEKHIN.

AS REPORTED BY BUSINESS ON THE 27TH FEB., 1884.

JOTTON GOODS.
American Drills, 10 yards, per piece ... \$2.93 to 9.10
American Drills, 15 yards, per piece ... \$3.00 to 9.63
Golden Yarn, No. 10 to 14, per lb. ... \$85.60 to 93.00
Golden Yarn, No. 16 to 18, per lb. ... \$120.00 to 134.50
Golden Yarn, Bomby ... \$78.00 to 79.50
Chintz, per piece ... \$1.70 to 1.75
Dried Spiced Shrimps, per piece ... \$2.60 to 2.85
Dryed Dried Shrimps, per piece ... \$3.65 to 3.70
English Drills, 20 yards, per pieces ... \$2.53 to 2.85
English Drills, 25 yards, per pieces ... \$2.53 to 2.90
Grey Shrimps, 1 lbs., per piece ... \$1.55 to 1.75
Grey Shrimps, 2 lbs., per piece ... \$1.77 to 1.95
Grey Shrimps, 3 lbs., per piece ... \$1.93 to 2.25
Grey Shrimps, 4 lbs., per piece ... \$2.05 to 2.25
Grey Shrimps, 5 lbs., per piece ... \$2.07 to 2.35
Grey Shrimps, 7 lbs., per piece ... \$2.10 to 2.35
Grey Shrimps, 9 lbs., per piece ... \$2.13 to 2.35
Grey Shrimps, 12 lbs., per piece ... \$2.15 to 2.35
Grey Shrimps, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$2.18 to 2.35
Grey Shrimps, 18 lbs., per piece ... \$2.20 to 2.35
Grey Shrimps, 20 lbs., per piece ... \$2.23 to 2.35
Grey Shrimps, 25 lbs., per piece ... \$2.25 to 2.35
Grey Shrimps, 30 lbs., per piece ... \$2.28 to 2.35
Grey Shrimps, 35 lbs., per piece ... \$2.30 to 2.35
Grey Shrimps, 40 lbs., per piece ... \$2.33 to 2.35
Grey Shrimps, 45 lbs., per piece ... \$2.35 to 2.35
Grey Shrimps, 50 lbs., per piece ... \$2.38 to 2.35
White Shrimps, 6 lbs., per piece ... \$2.15 to 2.35
White Shrimps, 8 lbs., per piece ... \$2.45 to 2.50
White Shrimps, 10 lbs., per piece ... \$2.50 to 2.55
White Shrimps, 12 lbs., per piece ... \$2.55 to 2.60
White Shrimps, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$2.60 to 2.65
White Shrimps, 20 lbs., per piece ... \$2.65 to 2.70
White Shrimps, 25 lbs., per piece ... \$2.70 to 2.75
White Shrimps, 30 lbs., per piece ... \$2.75 to 2.80
White Shrimps, 35 lbs., per piece ... \$2.80 to 2.85
White Shrimps, 40 lbs., per piece ... \$2.85 to 2.90
White Shrimps, 45 lbs., per piece ... \$2.90 to 2.95
White Shrimps, 50 lbs., per piece ... \$2.95 to 3.00
White Shrimps, 60 lbs., per piece ... \$3.00 to 3.05
White Shrimps, 70 lbs., per piece ... \$3.05 to 3.10
White Shrimps, 80 lbs., per piece ... \$3.10 to 3.15
White Shrimps, 90 lbs., per piece ... \$3.15 to 3.20
White Shrimps, 100 lbs., per piece ... \$3.20 to 3.25
White Shrimps, 120 lbs., per piece ... \$3.25 to 3.30
White Shrimps, 150 lbs., per piece ... \$3.30 to 3.35
White Shrimps, 200 lbs., per piece ... \$3.35 to 3.40
White Shrimps, 250 lbs., per piece ... \$3.40 to 3.45
White Shrimps, 300 lbs., per piece ... \$3.45 to 3.50
White Shrimps, 350 lbs., per piece ... \$3.50 to 3.55
White Shrimps, 400 lbs., per piece ... \$3.55 to 3.60
White Shrimps, 450 lbs., per piece ... \$3.60 to 3.65
White Shrimps, 500 lbs., per piece ... \$3.65 to 3.70
White Shrimps, 600 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 3.75
White Shrimps, 700 lbs., per piece ... \$3.75 to 3.80
White Shrimps, 800 lbs., per piece ... \$3.80 to 3.85
White Shrimps, 900 lbs., per piece ... \$3.85 to 3.90
White Shrimps, 1000 lbs., per piece ... \$3.90 to 3.95
White Shrimps, 1200 lbs., per piece ... \$3.95 to 4.00
White Shrimps, 1500 lbs., per piece ... \$4.00 to 4.05
White Shrimps, 2000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.05 to 4.10
White Shrimps, 2500 lbs., per piece ... \$4.10 to 4.15
White Shrimps, 3000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.15 to 4.20
White Shrimps, 3500 lbs., per piece ... \$4.20 to 4.25
White Shrimps, 4000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.25 to 4.30
White Shrimps, 4500 lbs., per piece ... \$4.30 to 4.35
White Shrimps, 5000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.35 to 4.40
White Shrimps, 6000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.40 to 4.45
White Shrimps, 7000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.45 to 4.50
White Shrimps, 8000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.50 to 4.55
White Shrimps, 9000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.55 to 4.60
White Shrimps, 10000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.60 to 4.65
White Shrimps, 12000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.65 to 4.70
White Shrimps, 15000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.70 to 4.75
White Shrimps, 20000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.75 to 4.80
White Shrimps, 25000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.80 to 4.85
White Shrimps, 30000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.85 to 4.90
White Shrimps, 35000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.90 to 4.95
White Shrimps, 40000 lbs., per piece ... \$4.95 to 5.00
White